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10 *Attorneys for Defendant Isagenix International, LLC*

11 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
12 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

13 Jay Bennett, an individual, Siv Bennett,
14 an individual, Kesha Marketing, Inc., a
15 Nevada S-Corporation,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 Isagenix International, LLC, an Arizona
19 Limited Liability Corporation,

20 Defendant.

Case No. 2:23-cv-01061-DGC

21 **DECLARATION OF AMY**
22 **HERSHBERGER IN SUPPORT OF**
23 **RESPONSE TO TEMPORARY**
24 **RESTRAINING ORDER**

25 I, Amy Hershberger, hereby affirm and declare as follows:

26 1. I am a paralegal with the law firm of Greenberg Traurig, LLP, based in its
27 Phoenix, Arizona office. Greenberg Traurig are attorneys of record for Defendant
28 Isagenix International, LLC (“Isagenix”) in this matter. I state the following of my own
knowledge and, if called upon to do so, could and would testify competently to the
following:

29 2. On June 14, 2023, I access the XChangeWEB case search website at
30 <https://apps.utcourts.gov/XchangeWEB/SearchServlet>, to obtain pleadings filed with the
31 Third District Court of Salt Lake County, State of Utah in [REDACTED]
32 Case No. [REDACTED] (hereinafter the “[REDACTED]”).

3. A copy of the First Amended Complaint filed on October 15, 2020 in the [REDACTED] was printed. A true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements made by me are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 16th day of June, 2023.

Amy & Hershberger
AMY HERSHBERGER

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Jay Bennett, et al. v. Isagenix International, LLC

Case No.: 2:23-cv-01061-DGC

**Index to Exhibit to Declaration of Amy Hershberger in Support of Response to
Temporary Restraining Order**

Exhibit A First Amended Complaint filed on October 15, 2020 (***LODGED
UNDER SEAL***)

EXHIBIT A

FILED UNDER SEAL

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

One of the main reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, from clerical to professional.

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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *Shigella* isolated from children with shigellosis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated *Shigella* serotype from children with shigellosis in the United Kingdom [13].

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1998, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1998, 35% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 25% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1998, 45% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 35% in 1980.

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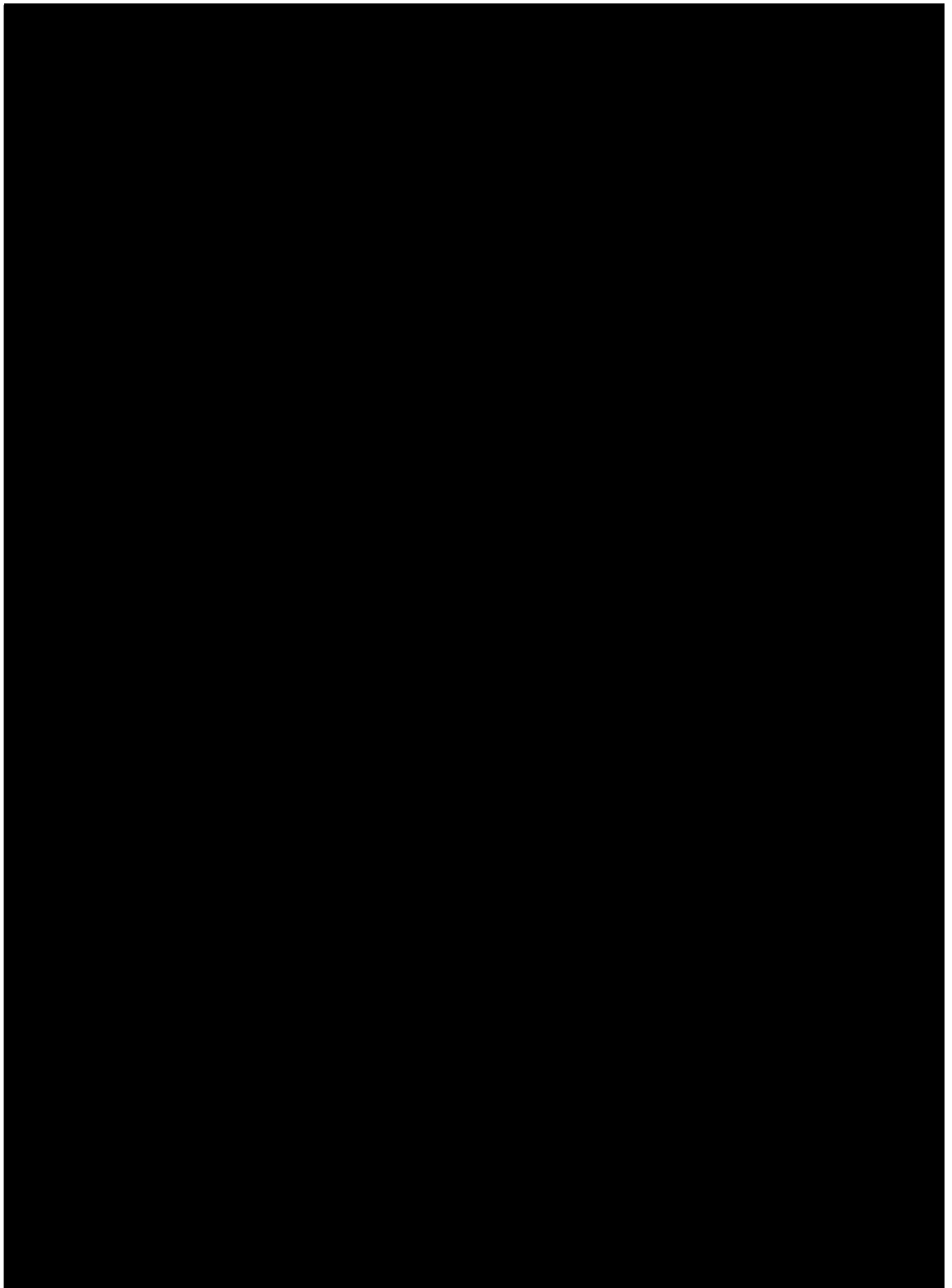
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 4.0 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving into old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to health care, and a shift in cultural values.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications for the future. One of the main implications is that there will be a need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes food, water, and energy.

Another implication is that there will be a need for more jobs to support the growing population. This is because the number of people who are entering the workforce is increasing, while the number of people who are leaving the workforce is decreasing.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the future. It is important that we take action now to address the challenges that it presents. This includes increasing access to education, improving medical care, and promoting sustainable development.

There are a number of ways in which we can address the challenges of rapid population growth. One way is to increase access to education. This will help to ensure that people have the skills and knowledge that they need to support themselves and their families.

Another way is to improve medical care. This will help to ensure that people are healthy and able to support themselves and their families. It will also help to reduce the number of people who are dying from preventable causes.

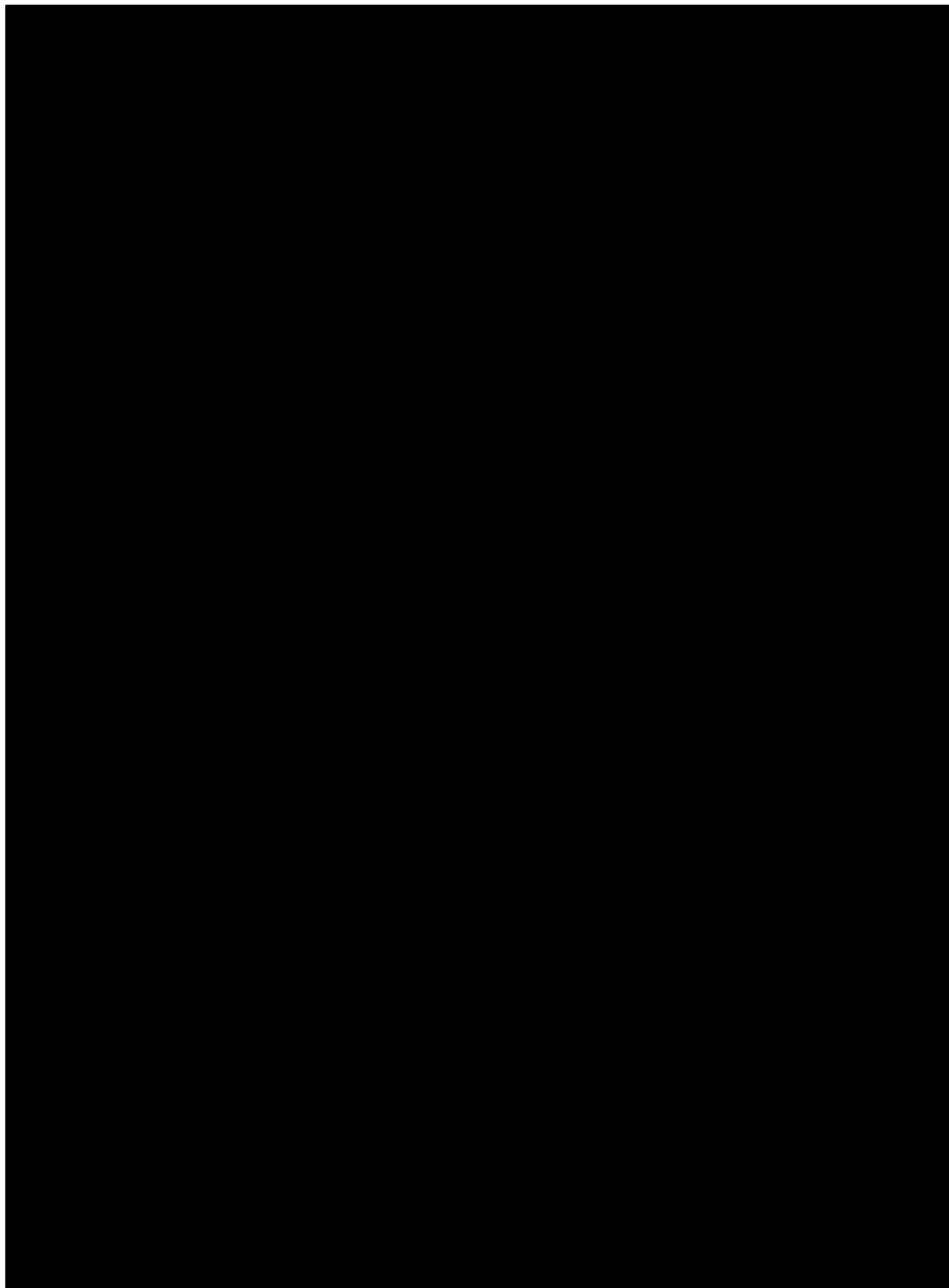
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 5.5 million to 7.5 million (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's services. The strategy is based on the following principles: older people should be able to live independently in their own homes; older people should be able to access the services they need; and older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's services. These include: to improve the quality of care; to increase the choice of services; to improve the accessibility of services; to improve the financial sustainability of services; and to improve the effectiveness of services.

The strategy is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK. It provides a clear vision for the future of older people's services and sets out a number of key objectives for the future of older people's services. It is a key document for the development of older people's services in the UK.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency of the public sector, including the introduction of the Public Finance Agreement (PFA) in 1999, the introduction of the Public Finance Review (PFR) in 2000, and the introduction of the Public Finance Agreement (PFA) in 2001.

The PFA is a framework for the management of public finance, which sets out the principles and objectives for the management of public finance. The PFR is a review of the public sector's financial performance, which identifies areas for improvement and sets out a plan of action. The PFA is a framework for the management of public finance, which sets out the principles and objectives for the management of public finance.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people are able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

The strategy is based on the following measures: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities.

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